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THE WOOL TARIFF.

Report of the House Committee
Advocating a Reduction
of the Tax.

The majority report says the McKinley bill was passed with enormous rates of duties, many of them prohibitory and all of them are unreasonably high. "There can be no good reason," the report says, "for maintaining such high taxes upon articles which are so necessary to the health and comfort of the people. A peculiar feature of those rates is that owing to the high rates per pound and per square yard added to the ad valorem rates the duties were highest upon the cheapest grades of goods worn by the masses of the people, and lowest upon the high-priced goods worn by those in better circumstances. Twenty-five per cent. was all the protection that wool manufacturers in 1867 asked, in order to enable them to compete successfully with their foreign rivals; but, it seems in the case of woolen goods, as on all others, the amount of protection increases from year to year. As the industries get older and better established, more protection is demanded."

"The rates proposed in the bill submitted," the report says, "are fixed with due regard to the labor, cost of production and to the necessities of consumers. The lowest rates are placed upon goods upon which the least labor has been bestowed and which are consumed by the greatest number of people." Statistics are printed of this statement. In considering the effort of the act of 1867 on sheep husbandry the report says:

"In 1868 there were 6,730,000 sheep in Ohio; in 1890 there were only 3,943,000 reported, while in 1891 the number was given at 4,061,000. Similar results took place in all the other States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States has been in States west of those rivers, or in localities where there was a free range upon the public domain. There were in the whole United States in 1868 nearly 39,000,000 sheep; at this time there are only 43,000,000, an increase of 4,439,000 in twenty-four years, the whole increase being in sheep upon the ranches of the West. The wool growers of 1867 believed that the imposition of high tariff of wool would secure them the control of the home market. The result proves how greatly they were mistaken and how ineffectual the law has been to produce the condition which they desired. As to its effects on prices, wool has steadily declined from 1867, when it was worth sixty-two cents per pound in currency, to the present time. The McKinley act increased the duty on wool an average of one cent a pound. The result has been a falling off in prices of two to three cents a pound, instead of a rise in prices. After twenty-six years of experiment, the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in the States east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and a reduction of one-half in the price of wool."

"Nor," adds the report, "have the manufacturers of woolen goods been benefitted by the imposition of high duties on wool and woolen goods. With a high protective tariff on the raw material and compensatory and high ad valorem duties on the finished products, and products limited to the home market, woolen manufacturers can not even hope to increase their products beyond the an-

nual increase of population. If the existing law, imposing an average tax of 91 per cent. on goods composed wholly or in part of wool when imported does not increase the price of domestic goods of like character which do not pay any tax whatever, then the manufacturer receives no benefit in protective tariffs and should not object to their repeal. If domestic goods are increased in price by reason of duties imposed upon foreign goods of like character, the extent or amount of this increase is the measure of protection which domestic manufacturers receive.

"Notwithstanding the high protection accorded manufacturers of woolen goods, the quality of such goods has deteriorated from year to year since the discovery of machinery for converting woolen rags into substitutes for wool. In 1860 an invested capital of \$125,000 used in raw material \$227,925, employing 200 hands at an annual cost of \$54,124, and with an annual product of \$402,590. The shoddies produced in the United States in 1890 will amount to 100,000,000 pounds. The secured wool produced in that year amounted to only 92,000,000 pounds.

"It thus appears that the high protective tariff on wool which was enacted with the avowed purpose of aiding wool growers, has forced manufacturers to use a cheaper material than wool; competition which now threatens mostly the wool producers of the country comes from the ninety-four establishments manufacturing shoddy in the United States, rather than from wool grown in Australia and South America.

"As the American producer of wool can not sell abroad at a profit, he must await the pleasure of the woolen manufacturers, who are his sole patrons, and take such prices as may be fixed in the home market, which prices will always be determined by the demand and supply. A high protective tariff on wool has the direct effect of limiting the demand for American wools, for the reason that under such tariffs neither domestic wools nor domestic manufacturers of wool can be exported and sold at a profit, and that amount only of domestic wool will be purchased and consumed which will be required to mix with the foreign wool which must be used to produce the required quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market."

As free sugar has increased the consumption of sugar in 1891 over 1890 twenty-four per cent., the report looks for at least an equal increase in the consumption of woolen goods if the bill passes. The report concludes:

"It is not unreasonable to assume that lower duties upon these articles, as well as a reduction of more than half upon all woolen goods, would cause some increase in importations; for the reduction of duties would cheapen the price to consumers, and thus largely increase consumption. Increased consumption would call for increased home manufacture, as well as, temporarily, at least, enlarged importations. This we can say with full confidence: Any reduction of public income by the passage of this bill will be far more than balanced by the healthy decrease in public expenditure, now imperatively demanded by every public interest."

The Georgia and North Carolina State Democratic Conventions will be held May 18.

RIOTING AGAIN.

Hungry Men Get Bread By Force.

Berlin, March 4.—Since the disturbances last week in this city, the unemployed workmen throughout Germany have been in a state of ferment that would require but little to cause an open outbreak.

There is no denying the fact that the condition of the mechanics and unskilled laborers has reached such a state that the hungry men are capable of doing almost anything to get the necessities of life for themselves and those dependent upon them. With this state of affairs prevailing, promises of help in the future do not tend to keep the unemployed content to suffer their present evils, and no outbreak is therefore a matter of great surprise.

When the deputations of the unemployed recently waited upon the authorities, they received a promise that something would be done for them and to-day, in obedience to a notice, 800 men proceeded to the landing stages in the expectation that they would be conveyed to the municipal sewerage farms and put to work. When they arrived there the officials picked out 220 men to be taken to the farms and said they were unable to furnish work for the others.

Those who were refused employment were bitter in their denunciation of the trick, as they termed it, that had been played upon them. Some of the men constituted themselves leaders, and made violent speeches, calling upon the crowd to help themselves to food if the authorities will not furnish them with the means of getting it. The impassioned words of the speakers and the presence of the crowd itself attracted a large number of the lower classes of the city, and the impromptu meeting soon degenerated into a mob.

The excitement grew by what it fed upon, and the suggestion that food was plenty in the shops was seized upon with avidity. The mob left the vicinity of the landing stage, and in a compact mass rushed through the streets hurling imprecations at the authorities, and declaring they would steal before they would starve. Every baker-shop they came across they looted, and some of the gaunt, pale-faced men could be seen devouring the spoils in a manner which showed that they had not tasted food for a long time. Others placed the bread they had seized under their coats with the intention of carrying it to their wives and children.

Loaded butcher carts passing along the streets were seized upon, their drivers hustled away and their contents hastily divided among the crowd.

Where the Sugar Bounty Goes.

Washington, March 3.—A statement prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to sugar bounty shows that 2,523 claims for bounty, amounting to \$6,914,654, have been received, and that 925 claims, amounting to \$2,952,029, have been paid. The payments were as follows: On cane sugar, \$2,715,748; on beet sugar, \$215,406; and on sorghum, \$20,866. The bounty on cane sugar was distributed as follows: Louisiana, \$2,580,917; Texas, \$129,627; Florida, \$5,204. The beet sugar bounty was distributed as follows: Nebraska, \$53,974; California, \$139,534; Utah, \$21,898. The entire sorghum bounty was paid to residents of Kansas.

LITTLE RHODY

Instructions Delegates to Vote for the Big Democrat.

Providence, R. I., March 2.—The Democrats of Rhode Island met in the Music Hall of this city this morning for the nomination of State officers for the election occurring the first Wednesday in April, and also for the selection of delegates to the National Convention.

The convention lasted eight hours and was one of the warmest ever held by the Democrats of this State.

The platform demands free raw materials, approves the Springer bill, and urges its early passage. It also favors the placing of iron, coal and timber on the free list. Upon the coinage question, it reads: "Every dollar of American money, whether of gold, silver or paper, ought to be of equal value the world over." The repeal of the Sherman coinage act is favored because of its failure to accomplish the results desired, and, for like reason, the free coinage of silver is opposed, except upon international agreement.

The delegates to the National Convention is solid for Cleveland, and was instructed to vote for him.

A BIG REVIVAL.

Good Work Done in Wicked Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 3.—A religious revival of unusual features had its culmination yesterday in services at the Music hall morning, afternoon and night, at which that great structure was each time filled to overflowing.

Business houses all over the city, to the number of 3,000, as reported by the managers of the meeting, closed yesterday during the hours of service at the Music hall.

The movement was arranged for early last fall, and all the churches of the city united in carrying out the plans suggested by the evangelist, the Rev. B. Fay Mills. These were very methodical, involving the restricting of the city with preliminary work in each district.

When the Rev. Mills came, over a month ago, he found the field prepared. His plan was to first hold a union meeting in the largest church in one of the districts, excluding from it persons not living in that district. Then do the same with the other districts, and finally unite the whole city in closing meetings at Music hall.

The result has been crowded houses at almost all the meetings. Mr. Mills was assisted for two weeks or more by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia. The number of persons who have at these meetings signified a desire to become Christians is now reported at over 7,000. The meetings close Sunday.

A Double Murder.

Franklin, Ky., March 2.—News has just reached town of a double murder committed near Mt. Ariel, nine miles east of here, in Allen county. A Mr. Hancock and Mr. Justice were shot dead by Briggs Caldwell, their brother-in-law. The parties were at a distillery drinking after having made up a family quarrel. While under the influence of liquor the quarrel began again, and ended in the death of two of the parties.

Already the fair grounds stables are filling with horses. Peter Young has four and T. J. Davenport has five, and in week or so will have one or two more. Mr. Young's trainer is Mr. Pat Stanton, of Keokuk, Mo., and Mr. Davenport

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

News Clipped From Their Papers.

Up to date this session of the court has found two indictments for lodging in the pen—Mollie Coffman, one year and Tom David, fourteen years.

When the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Tom David, he burst out laughing, as if it was something funny. —Morganfield Sun.

Moses West, sheriff of Christian county, was in this city last Monday for the purpose of summoning a venire of jurymen to go to Hopkinsville next week to try the case of the commonwealth against Boyd & Brown, ex-Sheriffs of that county, who are charged with defaulting or misappropriating funds. —Madisonville Hustler.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Frankie tobacco stemery in Sebree which was operated by C. L. Head, of Louisville, caught fire and was burned to the ground. The flames started from a spark from a chimney alighting on the roof. There is no fire service in Sebree, and the effort of the factory hands was devoted to saving the tobacco that was in hogheads. There was in the factory about 350,000 lbs of dark tobacco, besides a lot of bright Virginia tobacco which was being stored there. —Henderson Journal.

Mad dogs have played havoc with stock in the Moss Hill country. The one mentioned a week or two since in the Hustler, bit a great deal of stock and other dogs. W. B. Lovan has had a fine mare to die from hydrophobia, while a mule and a colt were bitten and are liable at any time to become affected. Maurice Littlepage has lost a mule also. Francis Graddy and Lucius Littlepage have each lost a cow, and G. Y. Lovan a hog. Other stock has been bitten and no doubt some of the cases will develop and result in further deaths. The people of that neighborhood are justly alarmed over the situation. —Madisonville Hustler.

The Board of Asylum Commissioners met Tuesday, all being present. Accounts were allowed aggregating \$5,542.84, leaving \$6,636.99 to pay March accounts. The Superintendent reported four patients dead, five discharged and thirteen admitted. Total patients March 1st, 585. —Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

In a private letter received from Eddyville yesterday we make the following quotation: "The excitement over the disappearance of Hiram Smith has about subsided, though his fate is enveloped in as great a mystery as it was the day after he was missed. There is no clue that I can learn of as to whether he is dead or alive, or as to his whereabouts." —Princeton Banner.

The condition of the Lyon county railroad debt is thus briefly stated: The total debt of the county with interest is about \$270,000. The county will pay \$185,000 of the amount in installments of \$18,500 every six months. The agreement was turned over to the Trust Company, signed by the Commissioners and a majority of the bondholders.

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PANIC PRICES.

Note These:

Light Brown Sugar	23 lbs for \$1.00	Coal Oil, per gallon,	10c
Standard Granulated	20 lbs for \$1.00	Best Coffee, 44 lbs for	1.00

And Everything Else in Proportion.

We have received from the east
A BIG STOCK OF HATS
of the latest styles and prices reduced to minimum
Cheapest place in the country to
Buy Your Plows for the Cash.
We handle Blount, Roelker and Heilman steel and chilled plows.

REMEMBER

WE ARE AGENTS FOR
LANDRETH'S
CELEBRATED
GARDEN SEED

Remember the name and don't forget the place.

Geo. L. Rankin,
W. D. CROWELL,
SALESMAN.
WESTON, KY.

Anybody Can make Money

ut Everybody Can't Save It.

The secret of getting along in the world lies in economy; there are many ways to economize. One of the surest ways is to buy only what you need and buy that at the lowest possible outlay of money.

Groceries Are An Item

We all must have. It is an item, too, in which there is more humbuggy practiced in this town than in any other of its size in the union.

You Make A Big Mistake

When you leave your hard earned dollars with those carcasses that make a big blow and bluster, you have to pay for all this expense of blowing, some people do not seem to know this. When you buy from us you get honest goods at reasonable prices and pay for nothing but the goods. Think of this before you make your next purchase.

McCONNELL & PICKENS.

A. P. ADAM. J. C. WALLACE.

Adams & Wallace,
Blacksmiths and Woodworkmen,
Marion, Kentucky.

Having bought out Mr. J. W. Adams, we take this method of informing the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing and wood work.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Repairing of all kind done. Shop at old stand on College street.
Adams & Wallace.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED

It is easily, quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Taft's **ASTHMALENE**. You will admit after having taken a few doses that it is a **GOOD** medicine specific for that terrible disease. Instead of trying to free your lungs, panting for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses of the **ASTHMALENE** when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy, and you feel as if some angel of mercy had unlocked the iron grasp of the fingers of death that had nearly deprived you of life.

IT IS AS HARMLESS AS THE FOOD YOU EAT. But the more with worst cases of **ASTHMA** is the wonder and admiration of all who have used it. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a bottle of **DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE** and found it has cured you of the most distressing and dangerous disease that ever afflicted the human family.

FOR BRONCHITIS it surpasses every known remedy. For sale by all druggists. A trial bottle sent free to any one sending **F. C.** address where suffering from Asthma. **DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 142 State St., Rochester, N. Y.**

VICK'S SEEDS

WATER'S FLOOD, MARCH 1892. One writer says: "I found it hard to get rid of my asthma. I tried many remedies, but none did me any good. I then tried VICK'S SEEDS, and in a few days I was cured. I feel as if I should say to all who are suffering from asthma, 'Try VICK'S SEEDS, and you will be cured.'"